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intelligent of our race, my efforts may be appreciated in the good time coming yet.

"I was in the habit of sending my observations to the Cape Observatory, where Sir Thomas Maclear, the Astronomer-Royal, and the Assistant-Astronomer, Mr. Mann, bestowed a great deal of gratuitous labour on them in addition to the regular duties of the Observatory. They tested their accuracy in a variety of ways, which those only who are versed in the higher mathematics can understand or appreciate. The late Earl of Ellesmere publicly said of a single sheet of these most carefully-tested geographical positions, that they contained more true geography than many large volumes. While the mass of observations which went to the Royal Observatory at the Cape required much time for calculation, I worked out a number in a rough way, leaving out many minute corrections, such as for the height of the thermometer and barometer, the horizontal parallax and semi-diameter of planets, using but one moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for a set of distances, though of several hours' duration; corrections for the differences of proportional logarithms, &c.; and, with these confessedly imperfect longitudes, made and sent home sketch-maps to give general ideas of the countries explored. They were imperfect, as calculated and made in the confusion of the multitude of matters that crowd on the mind of an explorer, but infinitely better than many of the published maps. Sir Thomas Maclear, for instance, says that short of a trigonometric survey, no river has been laid down so accurately as the Zambesi; and Mr. Mann, after most careful examination of the series of chronometric observations which more than once ran from the sea and Tette up to Lake Nyassa, says that any error in the longitude cannot possibly amount to four minutes.

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"My borrowed paper is done, or I should have given a summary of the streams which, flowing into the Chambeze, Luapula, Lualaba, and the lakes, may be called sources. Thirteen, all larger than the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton, run into one line of drainage; five into another, and five into a third receptacle—twenty-three in all. Not having seen the Nile in the north, I forbear any comparison of volume. I trust that my labours, though much longer than I intended, may meet with your Lordship's approbation.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed)

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

"P.S. Always something new from Africa; a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be 30 miles long, and have running rills in them—a whole district can stand a siege in them. The 'writings' therein I have been told by some of the people are drawings of animals, and not letters, otherwise I should have gone to see them. People very dark, well made, and outer angle of eyes slanting inwards."

3. *Extracts from a Letter of Dr. LIVINGSTONE to the PRESIDENT.*

"MY DEAR SIR RODERICK,

"Near Lake Bangweolo, 8th July, 1868.

"My letter to Lord Clarendon will explain what I have been doing, and why I can only give you a leaf out of my Note-book. The sources of the Nile are undoubtedly between 10° and 12° s., not one or two, but upwards of twenty of them rise south of all the lakes except Bangweolo. The great valley is exactly like the valleys of the Congo and Zambesi, and you have been seeking the sources too far to the north. I have yet to follow down the three lines of drainage into which the twenty-three sources converge, and do not speak very positively as to whether they flow past Tanganyika to the

west into Chowambe, which I suppose to be Baker's Lake, or into Tanganyika, and through by a river named Loanda into the same lake.

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"We are in the same quarter of the world yet. I do not know if Kirk has come to Zanzibar. I hope in a couple of months to be at Ujiji, where I have goods and I hope letters. Want of paper prevents my writing to my friends, A note for Agnes goes by this.

"With love to Lady Murchison, I am ever affectionately yours,
(Signed) "DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

"POSTSCRIPT.—The following is a summary on sources. From 30 to 40 yards broad, and always deep enough to require either canoes or bridges. Chambese, Luapula, Lualaba, and the Lakes receive thirteen sources, each larger than the Isis at Oxford or Avon at Hamilton. Another line of drainage receives five sources. A third receives other five, or twenty-three (23) in all. I do not count small burns from 5 to 10 or 15 yards broad. Lofu has eleven of these, all perennial, nor do I refer to the oozes or sponges, which are the sources of them all.

(Signed) "D. L."

4. *Letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE to Sir BARTLE FRERE.*

"Near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa,
July, 1868.

"MY DEAR SIR BARTLE,

"When I wrote to you in February, 1867, I had the impression that I was then on the watershed between the Zambesi and either the Congo or the Nile. Further observation now leads me to believe that impression to have been correct; and from what I have myself seen, together with what I have heard from intelligent natives, I think that I can safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile rise between 10° and 12° s. latitude; or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose River Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. I cannot yet speak positively of the parts w. and s.n.w. of Tanganyika, because these have not yet come under my observation; but, if you will read the following short sketch of what I have seen, you will see that the springs of the Nile have hitherto been sought for very much too far to the north.

"Leaving the valley of the Loangwa at 12° s., we climbed up what seemed to be a great mass of mountains; but it turned out to be the southern edge of an elevated region, the height of which is from 4000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea. This upland may be roughly said to cover a space south of Lake Tanganyika of some 350 miles square. It is generally covered with dense forest, has an undulating surface, a rich soil, is well watered with numerous rivulets, and, for Africa, is cold. It slopes towards the north and west, but I have not seen any part of it under 3000 feet of altitude. The country of Usango, situated east of the space indicated, is also an upland, and affords pasturage for the immense herds of cattle of the Basango (Wasango of the Arabs), a very light-coloured race, very friendly with strangers. Usango forms one, the eastern side of the southern end of a great but still elevated valley. The other, or western side, is formed by what are called the Kone Mountains, beyond the copper-mines of Katanga. Still further west, and beyond the Kone Range or plateau, rises our old acquaintance the Zambesi by the name of Jambaji. Referring back to 12° s.—it was rarely possible to obtain even a latitude; but accidentally awaking one morning after we were fairly on the upland, I found a star which showed lat. $11^{\circ} 56'$ s., and next day we crossed